ting. And by the mass, and 'tis like a causel, indeed.

colloes, speaks thus:

offices, speaks thus:

be bill had not then become a law. The limitation upon the power oral was not yet imposed, and there was yet time to make any as. If any one of these grathenes had then said to me that he arall himself of the provisions of that bill in case it became a law, do not have healisted a moment as to his removal.

ving indulged his Cubinet in such freedom of opinion he consulted them in reference to the constitution-of the bill, and having covered himself and them with codium by its announcement, he now vaunts their ma, extorted by power and given in subserviency, he haw itself may be violated with impunity. Thus, its President, is the exercise of my constitutional to the opinion of my Cabinet. I, says the President, seems they be not one deprived of their places. This President's idea of a Cabinet, but it is an idea not meany with the theory of the Constitution.

President's idea of a Cabinet, but it is an idea not meany with the theory of the Constitution.

President is a man of strong will, of violent pasof unlimited ambition, with capacity to employ and mid men, adhesive men, subservient men, and cornen, as the instrument of his designs. It is the truth cay that he has injured every person with whom he deformed that in the constitution is a capacity, or influence within his reach. Succeeding altempts, they are in time, and many have escaped his was allowed the residence of his he attempts to use every man of , capacity, or influence within his reach. Succeeding altempts, they are in time, and many have escaped his he attempts to use every man of , capacity, or influence within his reach. Succeeding altempts, they are in time, and usually in a short alterly ruined. If the considerate fice from him, if ave and patriotic resist his schemes or expose his he attempts, they are in time, and usually in a short alterly ruined. If the considerate fice from him, if ave and patriotic resist his schemes or expose his he attempts, they are the instrument of his he half, the respond

The thanks of the country are due to those distinguished adiers who, tempted by the President by offers kingdoms which were not his to give, reset to fall down and worship the tempter, and the thanks of the country are not less to Gen. Emory, who, when brought into the presence the President by a request which he could not discey, at once sought to profect himself against his achimations by presenting to him the law upon the subt of millitary orders.

y, at once sought to protect himself against his chimations by presenting to him the law upon the subof military orders. The fate of Mr. Johnson's eminent terents are lessons of warning to the country and to skind; and the more eminent and distinguished of his creats have furnished the most metaneholy lessons this and for succeeding generations.

Is not that men are rained when they abandon a ty; but in periods of national trial and perit the pie will not tolerate those who, in any degree or under reircumstances, falter in their devotion to the rights i interests of the republic. In the public indigment, ich is seldom erroneous in regard to public duty, devoa to the conetry, and adherence to Mr. Johnson are I have been wholly inconsistent.

arpenter's instorical painting of Emancipation is a fit cresentation of an event the most illustrious of any in aminis of America since the adoption of the Constitution, only in the fact that that instrument, as a must of organizing and preserving the nation, rendered ancipation possible. The principal figure of the scene is immortal Lincoin, whose great virtues endear his memortal Lincoin, whose great virtues endear his memortal Lincoin, whose great virtues endear his memortal Lincoin, whose great virtues endear his me and memory to all mankind, and whose untimely a violent death, then the saddest event in our national serience, but not now deemed so great a calamity to people who loved him and mouraed for him as no bic man was ever before loved or lamented, as is the me, humiliation, disgrace, and suffering, caused by a misconduct and crimes of his successor. It was the people who loved him and mouraed for him as no public man was ever before loved or lamented, as is the shame, humiliation, disgrace, and suffering, caused by the misconduct and crimes of his successor. It was natural and necessary that the artist should arrange the personages of the group on the right hand and on the left of the principal figure. Whether the particular assignment was by chance, by the taste of the artist, or by the influence of a mysterious Providence which works through human agency, we know not. But on the right of Lincoln are two statesmen and patriots who, in all the trials and vicissitudes of these eventful years, have remained steadfast to liberty, to justice, to the principles of constitutional government. Senators and Mr. Chief-Justice, in this presence I venture not to pronounce their names.

On the left of Lincoln are five figures representing the other members of his Cabinet. One of these is no longer

aving the discussion of the provisions of the Consti discussed ultis provision during several days, and all the leading members of the body appear to have the addifference of opinion at the dimension to have the difference of opinion at the dimension of the Constitution. Some contended that the power of removing civil officers was vested in the President, aboutlety, to be exercised by him, without consultation with the Senate, and this as well when the Senate was in session in the proposition of the president of the powers of the President, as well during the vacation as during the session of the Senate, and that this rule was applicable to the powers of the President, as well during the vacation as during the session of the Senate, and that this rule was applicable to the powers of the President, the actual removal of a civil officer could be effected only upon the advice and consent of the Senate, but that during the vacations the President might remove such officers, and lil their places temporarily, under commissions, to expire at the end of the next session of propositions, and be may be said to be the only person of historical reputation at the present day who expressed corresponding opinions, although undoubtedly his views were austained by a considerable number of members. It is evident from an examination of the debate that Mr. Madison's views were grudually, and, finally, successful the proposition with his proposition of the Holland of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and a member of the Holland of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and a member of the Holland of the Convention there have been eminent persons of his blood and name; but an operation of the proposition there have been eminent persons of his blood and name; but an operation of the proposition of the President of the West and the president of the senate of the senate

bate, anid: "To danger to the tiberty, the danger to maindministration has not yet

been found to lie so much in the facility of introducing improper person into office as in the difficulty of displacing those who are inworthy of the public trust. (Page 515, vol. 1, Annals of Congress.)

Agrain:

Perhaps the great danger, as has been observed, of abuse in the Execu-

of relieval during a receise of the Sennae, exception in make a removal during a accision of the Sennae, exception of an anteressor. This was the opinion of Mr. Johnson himself, as stated by him in a specch made in the Senae on the 10th of January, 1861.

"I assat that the two way to fight the both was for as to remind the senae of the senae of the senae of the senae." Why did is aske that statement! It was became on the 6th day of March sent we stall have an apprish the Constitution of the construction of the construction of the senae of the se

"Reery person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Scaate, and every person who

"That is the case; but their terms of office are limited (as they are not now limited by last), so that they expice with the terms of service of the Premiser who appointed them, and one month offer, in case of death or other accident, until others can be substituted for them by the incoming President."

Mr. Le Blond, continuing, said:
I understand, then, this to be the effect of the report of the Committee of Conference: In the evect of the President fluoling humself with a Cabinet officer who does not agree with him, and whom he desires to remove, he cannot do so, and have a Cabinet in keeping with his own views, unless the Senite shall country.

To this Mr. Schenick replies:
The geniteman certainfy does not need that information from n.e., as this subject has been faily delpated in this House.

Mr. Le Blond said, finally:
Then I hope the House will aviagrate to the report of the Committee of Conference.

This debute in the House shows that there was there and then no difference of opinion between Mr. Schenick, who represented the friends of the bill, and Mr. LeBlond, who represented the opponents of the bill, that its effect was to confirm the Secretaries who were then in office, in their places, until one month after the expiration of Mr. Lincoin's term of office, to wit, the 4th day of March, 1869, unless, upon the nomination of successors, they should be removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senator from Ohlo, who reported the result of the conference to the Senate, justify the Inference which has been drawn from it by the counsel for the respondent. The charge made by the honorable Senator from Wisconstruction, which the honorable Senator from Wisconstruction of the bill and the proviso to the first section of the bill and the proviso to the first section of the bill and the proviso to the first section of the bill and the proviso to the first section of the bill had been framed with special reference to Mr. Johnson as President, and to the existing condition of affairs. In response to this, t of the country.

But the strength of the view we entertain of the mean-

ing and acope of the Tenures-Office act, in posterior of the active of the respondent in support of the President's postions. He vays, speaking of the first section of the act regulation, the vays, speaking of the first section of the act regulation, a body of which applied to all cavil offices, and well to the act the limit of the act to those who should thereafter be sppt, speak. The body of this section is active the support of the section of the act to those who should the section of the sect

not bring me or an officer lato the controvers? His answer was, 'that it was found impossible, or a case could not be made up,' but,' said he, 'if we can bring the case to the courts, it would not stand haif an hour.' He now says his object was to test the case in the courts. To Sherman he declares that a case could not be made up, but if one could be made up, the law would not stand haif an hour. When a case was made up which might have tested the law, he makes haste to get it dismissed. Did ever audacity and duplicity more clearly appear in the excuses of a criminal!

The brief argument upon the question of intent seems to me conclusive, but I shall incidentally refer to the evidence upon this point in the further progress of my remarks.

The brief argument upon the question of intent seems to me conclusive, but I shall incidentally refer to the evidence upon this point in the further progress of my remarks.

The House of Representatives does not demand the conviction of Andrew Johason, unless he is guilty in the manner charged in the Articles of Impeachment; nor does the House expect the Manngers to seek a conviction except upon the law and the facts considered with judicial impartiality. But I am obliged to declare that I have no capacity to understand those processes of the human mind by which this tribunal, or any member of this tribunal, can donot, can entertain a reasonable doubt, that Andrew Johnson is guilty of high misdemeanors in office, as charged in each of the first three articles exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

We have charged and proved that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, issued an order in writing for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War while the Senate of the United States was in session, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of his oath of office, and of the provisions of an act passed March 2, 1857, entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," and that he did this with intent so to do; and thereupon we demand his conviction under the first of the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

We have charged and proved that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, violated the Constitution and his oath of office, in issuing an order for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War during the session of the Senate, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, and this without reference to the Tenure-of-Office act; and, thereupon, we demand his conviction under the first of the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

We hav

We have charged and proved that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in the appointment of Lorenzo Thomas to the office of Secretary of War ad interim, acted without authority of law, and in violation of the Constitution and of his oath of office; and this without reference to the Tenure-of-Office act; and, thereupon, we demand his conviction under the third of the articles of impeachment exhibited againstainin by the House of Kepresentatives.

The learned counsel for the Tenure of the articles of impeachment exhibited againstainin by the House of Kepresentatives.

Impeachment exhibited againstaliin by the House of Representatives.

The learned counsel for the respondent seems to have involved himself in some difficulty concerning the arsicles which he terms the conspiracy articles, being articles four, five, six, and seven. The allegations contained in articles four and six are laid under the act of July 31, 1861, known as the conspiracy act. The remarks of the learned counsel seem to imply that articles five and seven were not based upon any law whatever. In this he greatly errs. An examination of articles four and live shows that the substantive allegation is the same in each article, the differences being, that article four charges the conspiracy with intent, by intimidation and threats, unlawfully to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton from holding the office of Secretary for the Department of War. The persons charged are the respondent and Lorenzo Thomas. And it is alleged that this conspiracy for the purpose set forth was in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861. The fifth article charges that the respondent did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons, to prevent the execution of the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," and that in pursuance of that conspiracy, they did unlawfully attempt to prevent Edward M. Stanton from holding the office of Secretary for the Department of War. It is not alleged in the article that this conspiracy is against any particular law, but it is alleged that the parties charged did unlawfully conspire to do a lawful act by unlawful means; or two or more persons may conspire to do an unhawful act by lawful means. By the common law of England such conspiracies are of two kilds. Two or more persons may conspire to do an unhawful act by lawful means. By the common law of England such conspiracies have always been indictable and punishable as misdemeans as the as be That the lang of the State of Marriand, as they now exist, shall be

By force of this statute, sithough would have been the same without le

characteristics of property of the yearns of the real beared, and very other and surfer and protect, of all very other and and continued by the statute and beared and continued by the statute and orderings, sanctioned, and continued by the statute and seventh articles set forth offences which are the statute of 18th, and charge and seventh articles are then offences which are the statute of 18th, and charge all the statute of 18th, and charge and seventh articles are then statute of 18th, and charge the property of the United States in the Department of War, and the statute of 18th, and possess the property of the United States in the Department of War, at the continued of the 18th and the 18th and 18th a

of a conspiracy are fully established; and it only remains to examine the testimony is order that the nature of the conspiracy may more clearly appear, and the means by which the purpose was to be accomplished may be more fully understood.

The statement of the President in his message to the Senate under date of Dec. 12, 1857, discloses the depth of his feeling and the intensity of his purpose in regard to the removal of Mr. Stanton. In that message he peaks of the bill regulating the tenure of certain civil offices at the time it was before him for consideration. He says: "The bill had not then become a law; the limitation upon the power of removal was not yet imposed, and there was yet time to make any changes. If any one these gentlemen (meaning the members of his calmed had then said to me that he would avail himself of the provisions of that bill in case it smouth become a law; should not have hesitated a moment as to his removal. When, in the Summer of 1857, the respondent became satisfied that Mr. Stanton not only did not enter into the President's schemes, but was opposed to them, and be determined upon his suspension and final removal from the office of Secretary for the Department of War. Lekew well that the confidence of the people in Mr. Stanton was very great, and that they would not accept his removal and an appointment to that maperiant piace of any person of doubtful position, or whose qualifications were not known to the country. Hence he sought, through the suspension of Mr. Stanton and the appointment of Gen. Grant as Secretary of War and interim, to satisfy the country lord the moment, but with the design to prepare the way thereby for the introduction into the War Peparment of one of his own creatures. At that most was supposed that the suspension of Mr. Stanton and the appointment of Gen. Grant as secretary of War and interim, to satisfation, and the appointment of Gen. Grant as secretary of War and interim, to satisfation of Mr. Stanton and the appointment of Gen. Grant and War. In the w